

MR. S. B. DANIEL.

Mr. BURNS asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. Has the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Wellington district, Mr. S. B. Daniel, been appointed as arbitrator by the parties to a pending disputed boundary arbitration? 2. Has the Minister for Lands intimated to Mr. Daniel his disapproval of his acting in that capacity? 3. Has Mr. Daniel reported his intention to act, notwithstanding such intimation; and, if so, what course does the Minister intend to take in the matter?"

Mr. FARNEL answered,—1. Yes. 2. The Commissioner was advised that in his opinion it would be better if some other person should be nominated. 3. No. Mr. Farnel, however, submitted a letter from Messrs. Rigby testing against his appointment being revoked, and as had accepted the appointment and subscribed the necessary declaration, he did not feel called upon to interfere therein, the matter.

THE CASE OF MESSRS. UNWIN AND FITZPATRICK.

Mr. STEWART asked the Secretary for Lands,—"I am glad to hear that Mr. J. S. Unwin and H. A. Fitzpatrick, clerks in the Lands Department, were suspended during the year 1924. If so, on what date, and when restored?"

Mr. FARNELL answered: "1. Yes. 2. They were suspended on the 7th August. Mr. Fitzpatrick's suspension was removed on the 14th August. Mr. Unwin was promoted to a higher grade of salary (to which he was entitled) and was previously been promoted for six months. Mr. Unwin had not been restored. His suspension resulted in his removal from the public service on the 15th September 1924."

PETITIONS.
The following petitions were presented:—By Mr. RAW-
KIN (for Mr. Abbott): From the inhabitants of the dis-
trict of Tenterfield, in favour of the proposed railway line
from Grafton to New England. By Mr. OAKES: From
one Shepherd, indolherent of Hunter's Hill, against the
extension of the Field of Mars Bill. By Mr. RAPHAEL:
From John Quinn, seaman, late boatman of H.M. Customs
Boat Bay, praying for an inquiry into the circumstances
attending his discharge from the service. By Mr. LORDE:
From J. R. Ardill, licensed surveyor, praying for relief
in reference to the nonpayment by the Government of his ac-
counts. The petitions were received.

PAPERS.
Mr. FARNELL laid the following papers on the table: Report of the Commissioner in charge of the Western Gold-Fields; Commissioner in charge of Northern Gold-Fields; and Commissioner in charge of the Southern Gold-Fields; and report from the Examiner of Coal-

ADJOURNMENT—BORDER CUSTOMS.

Mr. CLEARY moved the adjournment of the House, or to bring before the House and the Government the extraordinary proceedings lately taken by the Custom-house officers of this colony in the utterly border. His attention is first called to this subject by a petition he received yesterday from the chairman of the public meeting at Waggaga, asking him to move in the matter, and the facts in the case, as stated at that meeting, were mentioned in a report published in the local paper which he held in his hand. It would appear from this that on the 14th January last two gentlemen, (Mr. George Patterson,

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lewis, residents in the town of Wagon, Oregon, were passengers by the Oregonian coach, which arrived at the appointed station between New South Wales and Victoria was the stage which the coach had to pass over. It passed over a rough and rocky road, and the passengers were not without some inconvenience. The passengers were conveyed to the usual hotel. They did not go to the Albany at once, but took the coach to Wagon. Wagon is a small town, and the passengers were not long in finding a Custom-house officer, accompanied by a constable, waiting for him, and his luggage was seized on a pretext that it contained some undesirable articles. Mr. Wilson, who stopped at his station some time, was immediately visited by a Custom-house officer, and his house was ransacked to find out what new things he had brought in. He was told that he was not to do anything across liable to duty. Not satisfied with that the Custom House authorities, on Thursday last, seized a telegram from the Collector of Customs here. The report was that the collector had written to the collector at Wagon, and it was ascertained that it had been done on the authority of the collector at Melbourne. The collector at Melbourne, in a meeting where he was called upon to take action in the matter, that morning he received from Mr. Wilson a letter, in which he stated that he was a resident in the town of Wagon, and that he was a resident in the town of Wagon, and that he was a resident in the town of Wagon. The collector at Melbourne, in a meeting where he was called upon to take action in the matter, that morning he received from Mr. Wilson a letter, in which he stated that he was a resident in the town of Wagon, and that he was a resident in the town of Wagon. The collector at Melbourne, in a meeting where he was called upon to take action in the matter, that morning he received from Mr. Wilson a letter, in which he stated that he was a resident in the town of Wagon, and that he was a resident in the town of Wagon.

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On the same day Mr. Green, the Customs officer at Wages, arrived at Sandy Creek, accompanied by a policeman, and sought to examine my luggage, which he found to contain a few trifling articles. He then refused to have a new lock put on the trunk, and insisted on having a new lock, including the said infant, my fork, knife, and tin, and he still retains possession of the same. He then took me to the police station, and on occasion to drive into Wages, on business in a two-horse buggy. I left the buggy and a set of double harness to the policeman, and he took me to the said business. At about 2 o'clock of the same day I and Mr. Green and a policeman dragging the buggy and the harness to the police station, where they were taken and asked him on whose authority he took the buggy from me. He replied on the authority of the Customs officer at Wages, and he then took me to the said policeman's possession at Big Springs, in New South Wales, for the last eleven months, constantly driving it in and out of the said police station. It was I, who was taken to the said station, and stayed by Mr. Melbourne some time before I sought it to the Big Springs Station. On the occasion of my leaving the Murray in that buggy, I paid about eleven or twelve pounds to the policeman, and he assured me that I was never in charge of it had any duty to pay. He saw the trunk, and that it had been used, and he allowed me to take it to the said station, and he then took me to the said Green, it is the manufacturer of Coffey, and the said Green, and of Mr. Denis Borgan, all of Wages, and he then took me to the said station, and he took my trunk, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the solemn oath I have taken, and sworn, and affirmed.

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make his examination afterwards. The most damnable injustice had been committed upon the whole of the border districts, and the Government had been imposed by the interference of the former Government, and continued by the incompetence of the latter, but the Government had been created as a reason why the people should be treated as a people of gross consideration, and not be subjected to this unnecessary and sad waste of money. He did not think the Colonial Treasurer would sanction such a proceeding. He did not suppose that he had been conscientious of it at all the last day or two. But he repeated it was a most serious matter, and he was sure that the Government was exposed in having duties imposed upon their goods, and it was most monstrous that to that should be superadded the imposition of these Government duties. Mr. Mr. LLOYD said he had no doubt that gentleman had been accustomed to free trade across the border since the late Government, and he was sure that the imposition of these duties imposed by law, and if the present case was exactly as it was, would not put the hon. member in a position to give any opinion. He would not complain. But the hon. gentleman had been given by the court too favourable a colouring to it, and he would look at it in the right light, and he would remember that he was sure the hon. gentleman was not him the justice to say that he (Mr. Lloyd) would not wish any officer of the Government in any act where the Government was concerned to be brought into disrepute. He had been only that afternoon brought before him. He had sent to the Collectors of Customs, and he had been told that the hon. gentleman was not the particulars, and it appeared to him as far as he could see at present, there was quite sufficient to justify the action of the Government. He was sure that the hon. gentleman thought two gentlemen (Messrs. Wilson and Lewis) having bought a quantity of goods in Melbourne, they had come to the Customs, and they had been told that they passed Allbury, no question being asked, and no information being given as to their having any articles, and the payment of duty. After they had gone the Government had been told that they had been told of the waybill of the Allbury, and he found in this waybill at the instance of these gentlemen (Mr. Wilson) had paid duties of baggage. He was sure that the hon. gentleman was a passenger. From this he concluded that it was very unlikely that so large a quantity of extra baggage would be sent to Melbourne, and he was sure that the hon. gentleman had once sent a telegram after the coach, and instructed the officer at Wagga Wagga to examine and see that the goods were not sent to Melbourne. He was sure that the coach at Wagga Wagga, the Customs officer was at the coach. Mr. Wilson had, however, succeeded in getting

He turned off on his station.
Mr. LLOYD and Mr. Wilson had gone away on to his station, and he had decided to writing his notes on Mr. Lewis's goods were seized, and £300 worth of various new articles, every one of which was liable to the payment of duty.
The goods were, two ladies' silk dresses, two silk coats, and one piece of cloth, and they were just as liable to duty as the goods which he had brought through the Customs House in Sydney. He put it to him whether these articles, having been brought across the Customs House in Sydney, were liable to be seized by the Customs authorities, they were not liable to be seized by the Government officers proceeded to Mr. Wilson's station, and he had brought £300 worth of new articles across from Victoria. These goods were liable to duty and to be therefore seized. He maintained that the Government officers were perfectly justified in the course they took with regard to the goods which he had brought and come across nine months ago, in March last. But he had been a runaway previously to it, so that that was not a bar. With regard to the goods which he had brought with him, so as to prevent the Government officers from supposing that it was a new baggy. The officers did not think that it was a new baggy, and he was not going to say that when they went to Mr. Wilson's station to examine the other things, the question of the baggy arose. Mr. Wilson said that he was not going to say that it was a new baggy arose, and the very next time the baggy was brought into Australia, the Customs officers seized it on behalf of the Government.
Mr. CUMMINGS: What if it were an old baggy?

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bridge, he left there had been a stretch of power in the part of the Customs authorities. The hon. member for Richmond asked what the people in the south were to do, and the hon. member for the City replied that he would ask the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee. From the last return he found that there was really twice as much wheat and flour consumed in the territory of New South Wales as was grown in the southern part of the colony. The hon. member for the Murrumbidgee said he would do, instead of sending their wheat to Melbourne, was to put it on board the river steamers, and send it down to Sydney, where it would fetch a better price than it could by sending it along what was described as a goat track to Sydney, or across the Murrumbidgee. As regards flour, he said that the Government had been asked to buy it all, and have it consumed at dinners or picnics, and to forego the revenue upon it.

Mr. J. H. G. thought it would have been better if no important question had been mixed up with the debate on the important matter brought forward by the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee. He admitted that the hon. member for the City had been asked to fight to bring forward any question they pleased; but it could perhaps have been better, and would have answered the purpose of the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee, if the hon. member for the City had said, "Daniel acting as arbitrator on this particular occasion. He had no desire to interfere, but merely wished to recommend to hon. members that what was the subject of the adjournment debate should be taken up on question when the adjournment of the House was moved. Because if that was not done, the upshot would be that the privilege of moving the adjournment would be lost."

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overturning turned now and then, they fancied themselves would only go down and inspect the articles which were offered at the sale of confiscated articles, and to estimate sale, they would search for a bundle and trust to find a bundle of articles in order to furnish such a motive. If the Riverine people could only do this they would not fancy themselves to be deceived.

Mr. MACLEAY replied, contending that the Government were acting improperly in standing by their officer who had been guilty of such a gross and wantonly untrue statement, and that declaration being tantamount to a denial of the charge, Mr. Wilson declared he could prefer to charge this gentleman with perjury.

That Mr. Wilson complained of was the seizure of the twelve months before, and of the harness which had been used at Wagon Wagon. He could not understand why the Government should not produce the most important document of all, namely Mr. Wilson's declaration, and had possessed him with the views of the Government, and had not stated the views of the Government and have been sufficient to elicit an expression of opinion from the Treasurer of the justice of the case, so that as he had been in obtaining justice from the Minister, he must appeal to the public for their opinion.

The question was put and negatived.

MR. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH.

MR. ROBERTSON, moving up, the Bowenfels Coal Mining and Copper Smelting Co.'s Railway Bill, together

of minutes of attendance and report of select committee.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

BORDER COLLECTIONS. The **MR. LLOYD** made an address, showing the amount of collections on account of Murray River Customs duties for the last twelve months, and stated that the total was £1,000.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT BILL. The **MR. LLOYD** brought in this bill, and it was read a first time.

AID TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. The **MR. LLOYD** made an address to the House, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that an advance of £25,000 be placed to the credit of a fund upon which the Supplementary Estimate for the 1874-75 financial year of £200,000, in aid of the agricultural societies of the colony, to be distributed *pro rata*, conditional upon a contribution of £25,000 and private contributions from the members of such societies of their own lands.

MR. W. C. BROWNE'S LANDS, PATRICK'S PLAINS. The **MR. W. C. BROWNE** moved,—“That there be laid upon the table of this House—1. A return showing the names of the owners of the lands in the district of Patrick's Plains, stating the localities and areas of land held by each, and the term for which the same are held, and the amount of the rent paid for the same by each leaseholder. 2. A return of the names of all persons who, having been leaseholders of

Mr. BAKER'S Plains, have terminated their lease, or have not and what the current year's rent, stating also the localities and the number of acres of the same, and the price, respectively, and the dates at which the several lots expired."

Agreed to.

COHEN'S ASTORIC BILL.

On the motion of Mr. BURNS, this bill was read a third time, agreed to, and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Council, with the usual message inviting concurrence.

PARLIAMENTARY HANSARD.

Mr. BAKER moved:—That the House will, on the 10th inst., receive a copy of the *Hansard of the Whores*, consider an address to the Governor, praying that his excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the table of the House a copy of the *Hansard of the Whores*, £200 for the purpose of establishing a Parliamentary Station or Official Record of the Parliamentary debates."

Agreed to.

At this stage, and he was surprised that objection should have been made to its being taken as a formal motion, he moved that the House do pass a resolution to the resolution to warrant the House in going into committee upon it, and he therefore did not propose to argue the matter, but he thought it well to state that he was not as it appeared to him, and he believed to a number of his members, that the time had come when they ought to have on the records of the House a record of the debates introduced by him, members of the House, and of the debates which took place in that House. In all the other colonies, with the exception of Tasmania, there was a *Hansard*,—a record of the debates of the House, and the House of

and see the necessity of giving its sanction to going into committee and having the matter discussed.

It was a question of the propriety of the circumstances, and he could not oppose the motion at that stage, and he thought there could be no objection to going into committee, because it seemed to be a question well worthy of consideration by the House.

It was a fact that an official report of the proceedings of Parliament was now authorised in Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand, and that question was raised in connection with the House proceedings. It was a fact that House so far as they were embodied in the speeches of members, in a portable form, especially in matters of importance, were being published, and that was a question of which would then be correct and indisputable. It was simply a question whether it was desirable or not to have much reports ready for reference at any time, and that was a question which would be considered in committee of the House. (Hear, hear.)

MR. STEWART said it seemed to him that a matter of this kind ought to be treated at great length, and that it was not so much the question of one which involved an expenditure of some thousands of pounds, and they ought to have the reason for giving it the slightest encouragement. He thought that the House would be well advised to do this, and that they had similar institutions in England, and in the colony colonies; for they knew that they went to great expense in recording speeches that were delivered in that House which was worth recording. They answered the purpose while they were delivered, but very little interest was taken in them, and they were not nearly so useful in party warfare, as they were in the new

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Mr. GREVILLE said, there was nothing in the motion. It was in supposing that if they were to print the reports of the committee it would be a waste of money, that the reporting staff of Parliament at the present day of thousands of pounds every year—was there the thousands of pounds that £3000 would cost the expense of printing long members' speeches in extenso? If not, they ought to be satisfied with the reports appearing in the newspapers. He was satisfied that £3000 would not half cover the expense. He was satisfied, too, from inquiries he had made of the latter body, that they would not print the reports of the committee. Their Hansard was well printed, and sent gratis to the members of the House, by whom it might be seen. He was not at all in favour of the reports being copied by any member until he wanted to refer to some particular in the course of raising up something that had been said by a member. He was not at all in favour of the reports being put into the public domain. He felt it would be therefore useless to go even as far as the committee with this matter. If the reports were printed, and the committee were to publish them in their morning papers, there might be some use in it. But he was quite convinced that the copies of the reports of the mid-western union had not been printed.

Mr. BECKINS was not surprised from what he had just heard that the present motion was brought forward.

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of millions was collected, but our species were not represented in the newspapers, and if there was anything inaccurate in them, members could write and get them corrected. The cost of printing was about £100,000, and the printing cost £150,000 or £160,000, which the Hansard would cost the country, especially when the reports of the proceedings were so valuable. He refused to assist in prolonging the discussion by allowing this matter to go to committee.

MR. F. E. FISKE: I was very anxious to support the motion, but I am going into committee. I am quite certain that hon. members had made up their minds, and that further argument would not change their views. It was not a question of raising the question, but of putting it before themselves, and not to be argued. As to the alleged ungenerous treatment of the hon. gentleman in moving the question, he might do so in his speech in reply, and he would have the advantage of doing so, without having the disadvantage of raising the question. He did not believe that the publication of debates in this or in any other form was a matter of principle. He was not a deliberative chamber, but a committee in a direct degree to be criticised in the newspapers, though very much curtailed, and the personal views of hon. members, and indeed their votes, were published. He was not at all sure that the House would be satisfied if they had a formal record of the proceedings, and he would regenerate the evil one hundred fold. He was not a supporter of the motion, and he was not a supporter of the motion. All the business would be better done in the House, though he admitted that the reports had been made.

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public money could be entertained unless it had been previously submitted to the Government. It was thought that the House would not be disposed to allow the expenditure could be afforded or not. He thought it would be well if that good old practice was revived. If the Government thought any proposition of theirs was worthy of consideration, they should submit it to the Government first. If the Government refused, then the House could be prepared to vote.

Mr. CRISTIE said it seemed to him that the amendment was subject to the same objection as the original motion—at least in that point of view taken by those hon. members who were altogether opposed to having a Hansard. If the Government were to say that they were not prepared to meet any necessity there was for inquiring into the expenses of the House, mover of the amendment fell into an inconsistency. The hon. gentleman was opposing the Government in the same way as the Standing Orders Committee to the trouble of inquiring what the expense of one would be.

Mr. CRISTIE said that he was adopting the only course open to him making the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of expending a certain sum of money.

Mr. CRISTIE said that he was not a member of the committee before he could discuss the matter. He did not think that such a motion as the present would have been proposed by any other member.

Mr. CRISTIE had been laid upon the statement that the proposition was brought forward to gratify the vanity of hon. members. But the speeches of hon. members would show that it was not brought forward to gratify the vanity of hon. members; nor so that it could not with truth be said to be established or not; so that it could not with truth be said to be established or not.

2, 1878.

On 18th. members who were desirous of establishing a standard only wanted to know the following question:—If the House would consent to go into committee it should be desired to discuss the matter more fully, and would bring in a Bill to amend the Act of 1862, in relation to the undertaking.

The amendment was negatived without division. The question then came on the following division:—

Aye, 13.		No, 11.	
Mr. Parker	Mr. Pender	Mr. Nelson	Mr. Nelson
Butler	W. C. Browne	Creed	Creed
Lloyd	Lorne	Baker	Baker
Farrell	James		
Intes			

Aye, 25.		No, 25.	
Mr. Hoskins	Mr. B. Campbell	Mr. Driver	Mr. Driver
Mr. Smith	Curke	Terce	Terce
Mr. Leith	W. Ward	Murray (Mar.)	Murray (Mar.)
Forster	Benett	Lane	Lane
Macpherson	James	De Laide	De Laide
T. Brown	Baxden	Buckley	Buckley
Webb	McGowan	Stewart	Stewart
Keely	Orville	Stewart	Stewart
		Tellers.	Tellers.

SHALE AND OIL COMPANY'S BILL.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that his Excellency, in the name of her Majesty, assented to the New South Wales Shale and Oil Company's Bill.

TELEGRAMS TO ENGLAND.

Mr. CREED moved,—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the Government should make arrangements that the market prices of the necessities of life in the Sydney markets might be telegraphed to England, on a telegraphic communication, to be published in the principal British papers simultaneously with those of the markets in the towns they represent, by the favourable contract, pointing out the special eligibility of New South Wales, in place of other countries for persons of limited but fixed incomes." He had brought forward this resolution believing that *Adopted* would be to advantage, and that it would be better known in England to such an extent as to induce many persons of limited income to come out and settle in this colony. He found by the telegraphic communication that in England, that incomes were falling off to a very great extent owing to the fact that the price of everything was increasing so dreadfully threatening to crowd all the people before long. He did not think that by this resolution he was at all interfering with the duties of the Select Committee on Telegraphic Communication, as that committee had taken up the question of the transmission of news from England to this colony; and what he proposed was to have the market prices telegraphed to England. If our weekly market prices were telegraphed to England and copied forwarded to the various papers, so that the public would know the prices in the local markets, compensation could not fail to be advantageous to the colony.

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Mr. BUCHANAN, who was quoted in the most popular side by side with Mr. RATHBONE, was the first to rise and make a statement in regard to the very general remark. Then would follow the question as to what the cost would be. After the first arrangements had been made, it would be found that the cost might be so arranged as that a message need not cost more than £20 per week. And in giving this out Mr. BUCHANAN stated that the service might be performed for that amount. There would only be the telegraphing that the message had been sent, and the message itself, as a species of public news, and would be published most cheaply. He had confined the notion to the market prices, and he would not be able to give a more exact figure. If it had been found to answer, the plan might be subsequently enlarged so as to take in mineral news, or any other kind of news, and he would not be able to say whether or not it would be worth while to do any of these things. He believed that everything should be tried which would be of interest to our population, or to bring people to a more intimate acquaintance with the news which was submitted this resolution.

Mr. RATHBONE thought the matter was that night the subject of the meeting of the Conference now being nothing; but was not disposed to vote for an expenditure of £20 or £30 a week for what after all might be only a doubtful benefit.

Mr. BUCHANAN looked upon the resolution as a perfectly Utopian one, and one that would only defeat itself. He was not in favor of the plan, but he was not in favor of a ready-made one, but he would vote of £200 or £300 a year, if the Government could not be guilty of the same.

And these poor that they would have to pay in Sydney £20 a year rent for a house about half the size of the one in London. They would have to pay for their food, and they would have to be paid for a whipping; and boots and shoes, clothing, and drapery were far higher than in England. They would have to send to the English public a fair amount, and if they did that they would not have many of the other-blander and healthier cheese—like our gold and our minerals would not bring them out here as cast in London. The price for the prime best mutton cost daily would not be £20.

Mr. STEWART said that this was a very remarkable thing, and that he had heard that the Government might be called eloquent, but he had had considerable difficulty in comprehending it. If honours were to be bestowed on this country for personal magnificence in small things, the hon. member might say that Upper Hunter ought not to go unrequited, and that the note was earned, the ministers would have to give the hon. member the Saturday before the 1st of March of bread, butter, cheese, potatoes, and onions. A proclamation would then have to be published, winding up the hon. member's speech, and the hon. member would be dignified despatch was received by the Agent-General in England, with all the honours, clerks would have to be set to work to get the hon. member's speech printed, and to ascertain in what papers it would be worth while advertising the prices of bread and butter in New South Wales. The hon. member would then have to be paid £20 a week, but what about the cost of collecting the

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being presented to the newspaper by an agent of the Government, and that the Government was the only person to believe that it would be rejected. It would not answer the purpose of the great daily and weekly newspapers published in England to admit information of this kind, and to publish it, and to give it the same value as they took it, fatal to the hon. member's motion. Thus this information could not be telegraphed at an expense of less than £100,000, and the Government would be obliged to be ascertained; and if the Government sent the prices at the public expense, it would be answerable for their correctness. The information would be too costly, too untrustworthy, and too likely to be misused, to be admitted into a matter of public life. He thought the hon. member would do well to withdraw the resolution. He thought that, so far as the telegraph was concerned, the Government were doing machinery at work which gave almost exclusive prominence to the sister city of Melbourne, and he imagined that the leading papers had some accredited agent or correspondent in Melbourne, and that the telegraph office of the Carlisle and Manchester was telegraphed to the *Times*, not from Sydney, where the event occurred, but from Melbourne. The effect would be to give the Melbourne papers a more prominent place than the London papers, and never from Sydney, must tell against the reputation of the colony in England.

Mr. HOSKINS: The *Times* has an accredited agent in Melbourne.

Mr. BUCHANAN: And precious rubbish he sends.

Mr. PARKES: He does not appear to be the papers for a telegraph. You might look through the papers for a telegraph. I have seen one or two or three from Melbourne. It would not, therefore, be surprising that an impression

would take hold of the English mind that Melbourne was the only choice for Australia.

Mr. CREED (London). His object was to get the colony better known in England than it now appeared to be; and he considered that telegraphic intelligence would be more likely to reach than letters. He thought that the Public Office. He thought a good many persons could be induced to come out here by the different employers of labour in the colonies. He had found the Government in a wrong view in the future forward the necessity of making the colony better known, and he would now withdraw the motion.

Mr. LILL objected, and the motion was put, and negatived.

PUNCTUATION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. MACINTOSH, in moving the resolution in the opinion of this House, all bills heretofore introduced, and all bills emanating from the Parliament of this colony, ought to be printed in the form of a bill, and not in the form of an ordinance with the usual printed documents, and in accordance with the usage of the Imperial Parliament, and that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, requesting the foregoing resolution. He said that there were no documents of this kind in the colony, and that was a very trifling matter, and unworthy of consideration. He believed the practice of laying bills before the House, and especially Acts of Parliament, without punctuation, led to considerable inconvenience. It was not until 120 years after the first bills had been introduced in printing that they were adopted in the Imperial Parliament in passing Acts of Parliament, but in this colony we were 168 years behind the Imperial Parliament in this respect. He thought that the Parliament without punctuation. The duty of punctuation was no doubt performed well at the Government Printing Office, but he thought that the documents, and the Acts of Parliament, for it was an improvement, ought to be committed to some member of the House.

Mr. MACINTOSH said that he had heard of no difficulty in the printing of punctuation in Acts of Parliament, and thought that the House would be benefited by the dignity of the House by not bringing such questions before it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK thought it important that documents which were intended to become the permanent laws of the country should be properly punctuated. He believed the House would be benefited by an address to a Minister without punctuation, but it was the duty of the Government printer to know them, and he thought that the House would be benefited by the omission of a bill by the omission of the punctuation, and it was much susceptible of different meanings. He thought that the House would be benefited by the members who now treated it with ignominy would be less

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Mr. INNES said the Imperial Acts had been punctuated. If the words "and the said" were not inserted, the sentence would not be punctuated. Our ordinary notices of motion and resolutions were punctuated for convenience sake, with a view to the convenience of the House. It might as well go the length of having no stops at all, no numbers, no capital letters. He had no doubt that the House would not be satisfied with a bill which would really be rejected.

Mr. INNES said he took it that it was incumbent upon the House to be satisfied with the bill as it stood, and not to advance some reasons. The only reason he could give was that it was supposed punctuation would make the bill more intelligible. He thought that was a very good interpretation of them. This was an object not likely to be attained, inasmuch as those charged with the interpretation of the bill were not likely to be able to give a satisfactory explanation if it interfered with the binding rules which covered construction.

Mr. INNES said: "What rules?"

Mr. INNES said it was impossible for him in the short time at his disposal to say what were the rules of construction. The rules, as known, or ought to be known, to the Judges who were instructed to give their opinion, were the rules that was charged with the interpretation of a Bill by the members of Parliament, still less the members of the general public. He thought it was not reasonable to expect any reason for change. The reason advanced was altogether insufficient. Some persons might advantageously be allowed to give their opinion, but he thought it was not reasonable to expect it would afford Judges of the Supreme Court, but he thought unpaid Judges of the peace would often get consulted.

[illegible]

Dr. De Salla	Mr. Green	Mr. Baker
Fitzpatrick	Brown	Stewart's Teller.
Trece	Phelps	Creed
Ward	Webb	
Warden		
Mr. Pauler	Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Driver
Buch	Terry	Canell
Boyd	Johnson	Abbott
Irwin	Bowden	M. Smith
Fennell	Ward	W. Brown
Robertson	Hill	Lacey
Forster	McKinnon	Rapaport
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SUPREME COURT
SITTING

Before Mr. Justice
MANG.

This was an action
brought upon impleaded
defendant pleaded the
Mr. Winderley, inst
plaintiffs: the A
Meyers and Stedden
Jury Mr. John
John Alexander Ma
Frederick Thom
and Mr. James M. C.

This was a case a
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and used the objection. They found for the question of contributory negligence. This was an action of Mr. James H. How for trade Plaine, Marine Hotel Rates and song law.

Mr. Darley, instructed by the Attorney for defendants, Joryl Mr. Robert Horn, of Plymouth St. Macquarie-street White Road, Glebe.

In having been rose was drawn up for service. This was to set, but that plaintiffs, and upon proceedings for another plaintiffs, who retain a right for the purchase of £7 per a

arranged that paying instalments:—£500 within 6 months, £100 within 6 months and the total amount of 7 per cent. on the amount to contain the tile and repairs to

The jury accordingly affirmed the agreement. A

This was an action
alleged to have
an account,
E. Rogers, instri-
ment, Mr. Windy
ment.
Jury: Mr. J. A. M.
in Marsden, of Pitt
Plymouth Bridge Ro-
ad, Gleebe.
Becase for plaintiff

the case for plaintiff's defendant, during which he caused the defendant's account of which runs £3 6s. to be paid for plaintiff.

Judge Mr. Justice

There was an action by the defendant to place on the Bourke £250.

Mr. Davis, instructed the plaintiff, and Messrs. and Chapman there was a verdict

This was an action of the contending parties to the Wai-anne Reef, at Waikanae, a disputed land cornered up by the plaintiff, and by a lease under the Act of 1866. The defendant, Podesta, As-
sistant Commissioner of the

James Callina, chairman; rights and privileges: William Mannix; E. Davis, instructor. Bill appeared for the first time, instructed by students.

Jury: Mr. William E. Joseph, McCarver; William Alexander; Mr. Thomas McCarty.

The declaration of jury and entered a verdict of guilty on the charge of Londonby Reef, Sea. The jury area, being

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...the defendant

The action was com-

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Area Mr. District
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credit for plaintiff.
Plaintiff claimed
credit for defendant

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 1011d. Evans.
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100, 100, M
 Kenneth William
 vs. Liabilities,
 and assigned.
 MEF
 Monday, February
 1907: Auditor
 Wells: Edward

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February 14, 190
Anderson, Mich.
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Mr. Nathan
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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GAZAR at MENANGIE. In and of FURNISHING NEW CHURCH, FRIDAY, February 13.
 On the above date, TICKETS will be issued from all stations by the MORNING TRAIN, to MENANGIE, at a single fare for the double journey, available for return by the AFTERNOON TRAIN, which will, on this occasion, be detained at Menangie until after the departure of the Mail Train for Goulburn from Menangie at 7 o'clock p.m. The AFTERNOON TRAIN will, however, leave Pithara at 3.30 p.m., as usual, and TICKETS will be issued by the MENANGIE at a single fare for the double journey, available for return by the train leaving Menangie for Pithara at 6.30 p.m.
 JOHN H. RAY,
 Commissioner for Railways,
 Department Public Works, Railway Branch,
 Sydney, 10th February, 1875.

MINERAL LANDS.
 It is hereby notified for public information, that an application by the Lessee, the Government are now prepared to issue LEASES of all Mineral Lands which have been surveyed and charged.
 It is provided by clause 78 of the Regulations under the Crown Lands Occupation Act, that a fee of ten shillings and sixpence shall be payable on each Lease before delivery.
 (Signed) JAMES S. FARRELL.
 The Treasury, New South Wales,
 10th February, 1875.

REMOVAL OF HEAVY GUNS. Notice is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 18th instant, for the removal of Ordnance, Carriages, and Platforms, gross weight about 84 tons, from Milson's Point, North Shore, to Middle Head, George's Head, and Bradley's Head Batteries, in such quantities as may be allotted to each, at per ton.
 Any information required will be rendered by the Superintendent of Military Stores, at this office, George-street.
 Tenders to be enclosed "Tenders for Removal of Ordnance," &c.
 GEO. A. LLOYD,
 Department of Public Works,
 Sydney, 7th February, 1875.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES. TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette, a file of which is kept at every Police-office in the colony.
 Tenders may be in attendance when the Tenders are opened, and the name of the successful Tenderer will be announced, if possible, before the date of the Board has terminated.
 No Tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.
 The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

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Nature of Works and Supplies.
 Erection of Railway Station Buildings at High-street, West Maitland.
 Repairs to Crown Land Offices.
 Supply of material for Telegraph Line, from Singleton to Murrumbidgee.
 50 tons Johnson's No. 6 best test Galvanized Telegraph Wire.
 10 tons Johnson's No. 10 best test Galvanized Telegraph Wire.
 One-half ton of Binding Wire, No. 6, B.W. gauge.
 Great Western Road, 1st District.
 Contract B, Flat North of Walleahah.
 7 B. Jackson's Lane to near Walleahah.
 Great Northern Road, 2nd District.
 Contract 1 B, Maintenance Metal, Violet Creek to Mail Station.
 2 B, ditto ditto, Stringy Bark to Kentucky.
 3 B, ditto ditto, Hill's Contract to near Walleahah.
 4 B, Construction of Road, Kentucky to Walleahah.
 4 B, ditto ditto, Stringy Bark to Kentucky.

REPAIRS TO TELEGRAPH LINES. For the supply of Cable for the following lines:—
 1. Sydney Harbour and the River, for the remainder of the year 1875.
 2. Sydney Harbour and the River, for the remainder of the year 1875.
 3. Sydney Harbour and the River, for the remainder of the year 1875.
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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1875.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
 BRANCH of this Bank has been established at MACKAY, in the colony of Queensland, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
 FRED. W. HURT, Acting Manager.
 Sydney, 9th December, 1872.

AUSTRALIAN MINING AND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
 Office: 8 and 9, Lime-street Square, London, E.C.
 Proprietors of Mining Properties, Stocks, &c., requiring information regarding the transmission of the same to Europe are requested to communicate with the Agents for New South Wales.
 Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Sydney.
CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.
 Capital, £100,000. Insured, £250,000.
 Established in 1805. Losses paid since the foundation of the Society, £3,122,000.

INSURANCE ON BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, AND SHIPS. Losses from fire, lightning, made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
 FANNING, GRIFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Capital, £150,000.
 Incorporated by Act of Council, 1861.
 Office: George-street, Sydney.
 Directors: Edwin T. Baily, Esq., Chairman; John Brown, Esq.; Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.; Thomas Littlejohn, Esq.; William Watson, Esq.; Francis Mitchell, Esq.; MARINE SURVEYOR Captain S. Sutherland; Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON. Messrs. Atkins and Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
 Messrs. B. & C. Smith, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
 Messrs. H. & J. Smith, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
 Messrs. R. & S. Smith, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

RISKS ON GOODS TAKEN AT ALL PARTS. at the current rate of interest.
 Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company on risks from Great Britain, &c., to the Australian colonies, payable in case of loss, either in Sydney or London.
 Time Policies granted on Vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.
 Goods stored on deck not covered by the Company's policy unless specially named.
 Sydney, 1st November, 1872.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
 Capital, £100,000.
 Directors: G. Wigram Allen, Esq., Chairman; S. A. Joseph, Esq.; Henry Pryor, Esq.; London Branch—C. M. Smith, Esq., Manager.
 Risks taken at lowest current rates. London, or any of the Company's agencies when required. A table of rates may be obtained at the Company's Office, 91, Pitt-street.
 E. L. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
 Capital, £200,000.
 Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.
 Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
 FIRE INSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
 Office, 23d, Pitt-street.
 JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

REDUCED FIRE RATES.
NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.
 Paid-up Capital, £500,000.
 Amount Insured, upwards of £20,000,000.
 Paid for losses by fire, £2,608,416.
 Policies on dwellings, houses, buildings and contents, risks of all descriptions at MODERATE RATES.
 Claims promptly paid in Sydney.
 OFFICES—181, CASTLE-KING-STREET.
THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Directors: Chairman—Joseph Seale Williams, Esq.; Benjamin Buchanan, Esq.; Edward Knox, Esq.; G. K. Holden, Esq.; Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.; Surveyor—F. H. B. W. Jones, Esq., C.E.
 Capital, £2,000,000.

PROPERTY OF NEARLY EVERY DESCRIPTION. in town and country, insured on favourable terms—including wool sheds, and wool stores.
 Mr. M. Holroyd has been appointed Agent for the collection of business in Sydney.
 A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
 Head office, Margaret-street, Sydney, 17th January, 1875.

VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY. New Pitt-street, Sydney.—LIFE, FIRE, ACCIDENT, &c., on most favourable terms, and combined with fidelity guarantees, at VERY REDUCED RATES.
 FIDELITY GUARANTEE POLICIES issued to all DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.
 FRANK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

TENDERS.
TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS are invited to build a quantity Weatherboard Fencing, Apply for specification, 285, Palmer-street, David McBeath, architect.
TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, 21st February, for Erection of an Additional Storey in House at Randwick. F. R. RUSSELL, Architect, 142, Pitt-street.
TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are invited until 10th instant, for the erection of a weatherboard cottage at Belconnin. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 130, Elizabeth-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are invited until 10th instant, for the completion of a chancel and sacristy to Waverley R. Church. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 130, Elizabeth-street.
TENDERS required for the erection of STABLES, at Waverley, for 100 horses. Plans and specifications to be seen at my residence, Piper-street, Wollahra, from until Monday, 15th instant, at 6 p.m.
 JOHN O'DOWD, Manager.
 Waverley and Wollahra United C.O. Co.

TENDERS desired to build two Brick Cottages. Particulars to J. SIMPSON, Mitchell-street, Globe.
TENDER for Flagging footpath 9 x 9, new shop, opposite Hudson's, Belconnin. Apply mail door.
TENDERS are invited for the Construction of a Gas Holder Tank at Newcastle, for the Newcastle Gas and Coke Company (Limited).
 Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Company's Office, Newcastle, or to Messrs. MANBY, FIELD, ELLIOT, and CO., Architects, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before SATURDAY, the 8th of March.

TO PLASTERERS.—Tenders required for plastering Cottage, Ashfield. J. P. WALKER, Globe Road.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.
JOHN WETHERILL. Waterloo House, 23d and 25d, Pitt-street, is now offering for SALE, 400,000 worth of the choicest drapery in Sydney, and wishes to call the attention of his customers to the following list of Goods:—
 1000 yards of Broad English cloth, A. 48s, B. 50s, C. 52s, D. 54s, E. 56s, F. 58s, G. 60s, H. 62s, I. 64s, J. 66s, K. 68s, L. 70s, M. 72s, N. 74s, O. 76s, P. 78s, Q. 80s, R. 82s, S. 84s, T. 86s, U. 88s, V. 90s, W. 92s, X. 94s, Y. 96s, Z. 98s, AA. 100s, BB. 102s, CC. 104s, DD. 106s, EE. 108s, FF. 110s, GG. 112s, HH. 114s, II. 116s, JJ. 118s, KK. 120s, LL. 122s, MM. 124s, NN. 126s, OO. 128s, PP. 130s, QQ. 132s, RR. 134s, SS. 136s, TT. 138s, UU. 140s, VV. 142s, WW. 144s, XX. 146s, YY. 148s, ZZ. 150s, AAA. 152s, BBB. 154s, CCC. 156s, DDD. 158s, EEE. 160s, FFF. 162s, GGG. 164s, HHH. 166s, III. 168s, JJJ. 170s, KKK. 172s, LLL. 174s, MMM. 176s, NNN. 178s, OOO. 180s, PPP. 182s, QQQ. 184s, RRR. 186s, SSS. 188s, TTT. 190s, UUU. 192s, VVV. 194s, WWW. 196s, XXX. 198s, YYY. 200s, ZZZ. 202s, AAA. 204s, BBB. 206s, CCC. 208s, DDD. 210s, EEE. 212s, FFF. 214s, GGG. 216s, HHH. 218s, III. 220s, JJJ. 222s, KKK. 224s, LLL. 226s, MMM. 228s, NNN. 230s, OOO. 232s, PPP. 234s, QQQ. 236s, RRR. 238s, SSS. 240s, 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GGG. 424s, HHH. 426s, III. 428s, JJJ. 430s, KKK. 432s, LLL. 434s, MMM. 436s, NNN. 438s, OOO. 440s, PPP. 442s, QQQ. 444s, RRR. 446s, SSS. 448s, TTT. 450s, UUU. 452s, VVV. 454s, WWW. 456s, XXX. 458s, YYY. 460s, ZZZ. 462s, AAA. 464s, BBB. 466s, CCC. 468s, DDD. 470s, EEE. 472s, FFF. 474s, GGG. 476s, HHH. 478s, III. 480s, JJJ. 482s, KKK. 484s, LLL. 486s, MMM. 488s, NNN. 490s, OOO. 492s, PPP. 494s, QQQ. 496s, RRR. 498s, SSS. 500s, TTT. 502s, UUU. 504s, VVV. 506s, WWW. 508s, XXX. 510s, YYY. 512s, ZZZ. 514s, AAA. 516s, BBB. 518s, CCC. 520s, DDD. 522s, EEE. 524s, FFF. 526s, GGG. 528s, HHH. 530s, III. 532s, JJJ. 534s, KKK. 536s, LLL. 538s, MMM. 540s, NNN. 542s, OOO. 544s, PPP. 546s, QQQ. 548s, RRR. 550s, SSS. 552s, TTT. 554s, UUU. 556s, VVV. 558s, WWW. 560s, XXX. 562s, YYY. 564s, ZZZ. 566s, AAA. 568s, BBB. 570s, CCC. 572s, DDD. 574s, EEE. 576s, FFF. 578s, GGG. 580s, HHH. 582s, III. 584s, JJJ. 586s, KKK. 588s, LLL. 590s, MMM. 592s, NNN. 594s, OOO. 596s, PPP. 598s, QQQ. 600s, RRR. 602s, SSS. 604s, TTT. 606s, UUU. 608s, VVV. 610s, WWW. 612s, XXX. 614s, YYY. 616s, ZZZ. 618s, AAA. 620s, BBB. 622s, CCC. 624s, DDD. 626s, EEE. 628s, FFF. 630s, GGG. 632s, HHH. 634s, III. 636s, JJJ. 638s, KKK. 640s, LLL. 642s, MMM. 644s, NNN. 646s, OOO. 648s, PPP. 650s, QQQ. 652s, RRR. 654s, SSS. 656s, TTT. 658s, UUU. 660s, VVV. 662s, WWW. 664s, XXX. 666s, YYY. 668s, ZZZ. 670s, AAA. 672s, BBB. 674s, CCC. 676s, DDD. 678s, EEE. 680s, FFF. 682s, GGG. 684s, HHH. 686s, III. 688s, JJJ. 690s, KKK. 692s, LLL. 694s, MMM. 696s, NNN. 698s, OOO. 700s, PPP. 702s, QQQ. 704s, RRR. 706s, SSS. 708s, TTT. 710s, UUU. 712s, VVV. 714s, WWW. 716s, XXX. 718s, YYY. 720s, ZZZ. 722s, AAA. 724s, BBB. 726s, CCC. 728s, DDD. 730s, EEE. 732s, FFF. 734s, GGG. 736s, HHH. 738s, III. 740s, JJJ. 742s, KKK. 744s, LLL. 746s, MMM. 748s, NNN. 750s, OOO. 752s, PPP. 754s, QQQ. 756s, RRR. 758s, SSS. 760s, TTT. 762s, UUU. 764s, VVV. 766s, WWW. 768s, XXX. 770s, YYY. 772s, ZZZ. 774s, AAA. 776s, BBB. 778s, CCC. 780s, DDD. 782s, EEE. 784s, FFF. 786s, GGG. 788s, HHH. 790s, III. 792s, JJJ. 794s, KKK. 796s, LLL. 798s, MMM. 800s, NNN. 802s, OOO. 804s, PPP. 806s, QQQ. 808s, RRR. 810s, SSS. 812s, TTT. 814s, UUU. 816s, VVV. 818s, WWW. 820s, XXX. 822s, YYY. 824s, ZZZ. 826s, AAA. 828s, BBB. 830s, CCC. 832s, DDD. 834s, EEE. 836s, FFF. 838s, GGG. 840s, HHH. 842s, III. 844s, JJJ. 846s, KKK. 848s, LLL. 850s, MMM. 852s, NNN. 854s, OOO. 856s, PPP. 858s, QQQ. 860s, RRR. 862s, SSS. 864s, TTT. 866s, UUU. 868s, VVV. 870s, WWW. 872s, XXX. 874s, YYY. 876s, ZZZ. 878s, AAA. 880s, BBB. 882s, CCC. 884s, DDD. 886s, EEE. 888s, FFF. 890s, GGG. 892s, HHH. 894s, III. 896s, JJJ. 898s, KKK. 900s, LLL. 902s, MMM. 904s, NNN. 906s, OOO. 908s, PPP. 910s, QQQ. 912s, RRR. 914s, SSS. 916s, TTT. 918s, UUU. 920s, VVV. 922s, WWW. 924s, XXX. 926s, YYY. 928s, ZZZ. 930s, AAA. 932s, BBB. 934s, CCC. 936s, DDD. 938s, EEE. 940s, FFF. 942s, GGG. 944s, HHH. 946s, III. 948s, JJJ. 950s, KKK. 952s, LLL. 954s, MMM. 956s, NNN. 958s, OOO. 960s, PPP. 962s, QQQ. 964s, RRR. 966s, SSS. 968s, TTT. 970s, UUU. 972s, VVV. 974s, WWW. 976s, XXX. 978s, YYY. 980s, ZZZ. 982s, AAA. 984s, BBB. 986s, CCC. 988s, DDD. 990s, EEE. 992s, FFF. 994s, GGG. 996s, HHH. 998s, III. 1000s, JJJ. 1002s, KKK. 1004s, LLL. 1006s, MMM. 1008s, NNN. 1010s, OOO. 1012s, PPP. 1014s, QQQ. 1016s, RRR. 1018s, SSS. 1020s, TTT. 1022s, UUU. 1024s, VVV. 1026s, WWW. 1028s, XXX. 1030s, YYY. 1032s, ZZZ. 1034s, AAA. 1036s, BBB. 1038s, CCC. 1040s, DDD. 1042s, EEE. 1044s, FFF. 1046s, GGG. 1048s, HHH. 1050s, III. 1052s, JJJ. 1054s, KKK. 1056s, LLL. 1058s, MMM. 1060s, NNN. 1062s, OOO. 1064s, PPP. 1066s, QQQ. 1068s, RRR. 1070s, SSS. 1072s, TTT. 1074s, UUU. 1076s, VVV. 1078s, WWW. 1080s, XXX. 1082s, YYY. 1084s, ZZZ. 1086s, AAA. 1088s, BBB. 1090s, CCC. 1092s, DDD. 1094s, EEE. 1096s, FFF. 1098s, GGG. 1100s, HHH. 1102s, III. 1104s, JJJ. 1106s, KKK. 1108s, LLL. 1110s, MMM. 1112s, NNN. 1114s, OOO. 1116s, PPP. 1118s, QQQ. 1120s, RRR. 1122s, SSS. 1124s, TTT. 1126s, UUU. 1128s, VVV. 1130s, WWW. 1132s, XXX. 1134s, YYY. 1136s, ZZZ. 1138s, AAA. 1140s, BBB. 1142s, CCC. 1144s, DDD. 1146s, EEE. 1148s, FFF. 1150s, GGG. 1152s, HHH. 1154s, III. 1156s, JJJ. 1158s, KKK. 1160s, LLL. 1162s, MMM. 1164s, NNN. 1166s, OOO. 1168s, PPP. 1170s, QQQ. 1172s, RRR. 1174s, SSS. 1176s, TTT. 1178s, UUU. 1180s, VVV. 1182s, WWW. 1184s, XXX. 1186s, YYY. 1188s, ZZZ. 1190s, AAA. 1192s, BBB. 1194s, CCC. 1196s, DDD. 1198s, EEE. 1200s, FFF. 1202s, GGG. 1204s, HHH. 1206s, III. 1208s, JJJ. 1210s, KKK. 1212s, LLL. 1214s, MMM. 1216s, NNN. 1218s, OOO. 1220s, PPP. 1222s, QQQ. 1224s, RRR. 1226s, SSS. 1228s, TTT. 1230s, UUU. 1232s, VVV. 1234s, WWW. 1236s, XXX. 1238s, YYY. 1240s, ZZZ. 1242s, AAA. 1244s, BBB. 1246s, CCC. 1248s, DDD. 1250s, EEE. 1252s, FFF. 1254s, GGG. 1256s, HHH. 1258s, III. 1260s, JJJ. 1262s, KKK. 1264s, LLL. 1266s, MMM. 1268s, NNN. 1270s, OOO. 1272s, PPP. 1274s, QQQ. 1276s, RRR. 1278s, SSS. 1280s, TTT. 1282s, UUU. 1284s, VVV. 1286s, WWW. 1288s, XXX. 1290s, YYY. 1292s, ZZZ. 1294s, AAA. 1296s, BBB. 1298s, CCC. 1300s, DDD. 1302s, EEE. 1304s, FFF. 1306s, GGG. 1308s, HHH. 1310s, III. 1312s, JJJ. 1314s, KKK. 1316s, LLL. 1318s, MMM. 1320s, NNN. 1322s, OOO. 1324s, PPP. 1326s, QQQ. 1328s, RRR. 1330s, SSS. 1332s, TTT. 1334s, UUU. 1336s, VVV. 1338s, WWW. 1340s, XXX. 1342s, YYY. 1344s, ZZZ. 1346s, AAA. 1348s, BBB. 1350s, CCC. 1352s, DDD. 1354s, EEE. 1356s, FFF. 1358s, GGG. 1360s, HHH. 1362s, III. 1364s, JJJ. 1366s, KKK. 1368s, LLL. 1370s, MMM. 1372s, NNN. 1374s, OOO. 1376s, PPP. 1378s, QQQ. 1380s, RRR. 1382s, SSS. 1384s, TTT. 1386s, UUU. 1388s, VVV. 1390s, WWW. 1392s, XXX. 1394s, YYY. 1396s, ZZZ. 1398s, AAA. 1400s, BBB. 1402s, CCC. 1404s, DDD. 1406s, EEE. 1408s, FFF. 1410s, GGG. 1412s, HHH. 1414s, III. 1416s, JJJ. 1418s, KKK. 1420s, LLL. 1422s, MMM. 1424s, NNN. 1426s, OOO. 1428s, PPP. 1430s, QQQ. 1432s, RRR. 1434s, SSS. 1436s, TTT. 1438s, UUU. 1440s, VVV. 1442s, WWW. 1444s, XXX. 1446s, YYY. 1448s, ZZZ. 1450s, AAA. 1452s, BBB. 1454s, CCC. 1456s, DDD. 1458s, EEE. 1460s, FFF. 1462s, GGG. 1464s, HHH. 1466s, III. 1468s, JJJ. 1470s, KKK. 1472s, LLL. 1474s, MMM. 1476s, NNN. 1478s, OOO. 1480s, PPP. 1482s, QQQ. 1484s, RRR. 1486s, SSS. 1488s, TTT. 1490s, UUU. 1492s, VVV. 1494s, WWW.

SPLENDID FREEHOLD and SQUAT-

STING PROPERTIES IN GIPPS LAND.

In the Estate of the late Patrick Condy Buckley, Esq.

For Absolute Sale,
FRIDAY, 14th MARCH next.

The undersigned, instructed by Messrs. William Hume and Thomas Wilson, Administrators in the estate of the late Mr. Buckley, will offer for **ABSOLUTE SALE** by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, at Messrs. Hales' Room, Bourke-street West, at 2 o'clock, on **FRIDAY, the 14th March next**, The following freehold and leasehold and auctioning properties, with the stock thereon:

LOT 1.—PROSPECT, East and West, containing about 2330 acres freehold and 63,000 acres of Crown land, consisting mainly of very rich, luxuriantly-grassed

Improvements.—Two good cottages, every requisite out-
building, and 40 miles of substantial post-and-rail
fencing.

The stock comprises about—
1300 breeding cows, three years old and upwards
250 heifers, 2½ to 3 years
700 mixed sexes, from 18 months to 2½ years
600 ditto, calves
50 bulks
Working bullocks, horses, farmstead, plant, &c.

LOT 2.—WOODSIDE,
contains about
6725 acres freehold and 5700 acres of Crown lands,
consisting chiefly of well-grassed flats, watered by
the Bruthen Creek and water-gates.

Improvements include—inclosed orchard, stock-
yards, outbuildings, and twenty-five miles strong fencing.
Stock to be sold with Woodside about—

60 cows, from three years
60 yearling bullocks
670 mixed sex, 18 months to two years
300 calves
17 bulls
Horses, furniture, plant, &c.
LOT 3.—GILANTIPY, with about 20 mixed cattle,
and of which full particulars will shortly be given.
LOT 4.—BENAMBIA, 600 cattle. Full particulars
shortly.
The cattle have been bred most judiciously.
The Mr. Buckley was an eminent judge of short-
horns, and for the past ten years has used largely Mr.
Robert McDougall's Booth blood. The herds have only to
be seen to be appreciated.
The properties are highly improved, and in complete
order, clover and ryegrass abundant; in short, they will
prove a highly profitable investment.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Crisp,
Lewis, and Wilks, Solicitors, Melbourne; and for further

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.—
To Capitalists.
FIRST-CLASS SHEPHERD PROPERTIES,
in
HUEINA,
together with
90,000 SHEEP.
The undersigned, and JOHN GOSNOLD from the proprietor,
John Peter, Esq., will OFFER for SALE by AUCTION,
at 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 14th March, at Menzies' Hotel,
Bourke-street West, Melbourne,
The following improved stations
on the Yank, known as
MURABEE, DINGBONG, and COREE ;
together with

To be sold in or near the
 Full particulars in a future advertisement; meanwhile,
 inspection is invited, these being of the best properties in the
 Murrumbidgee district.
 JOHN GEO. DOUGARTY (successor to Kaye and
 Butchart).

WEDNESDAY, 26th March, 1873.
 At 3 o'clock.

To Capitalists in want of a really first-class Squabbing
 Investment.

MAGNIFICENT STATION PROPERTY AND
 STOCK FOR SALE.

JOHAN MACLEAN has received instructions
 from the Hon. John McLean, of Redcastle,
 to sell by auction, at the John McLean Hotel,
 on WEDNESDAY, 26th March, 1873, at 3 o'clock,
 the following property, to-wit:

Dundin, on WEDNESDAY, 26th March next, at 3 o'clock.

The Mervin Hills Station and stock, comprising an area of 370,000 acres of very superior well-grassed country, leasehold; 4000 acre freehold.

130,000 first-class mixed sheep
2000 head mixed cattle, and
100 horses.

The improvements are all remarkably good, consisting of about 200 miles of substantial fencing, which encloses and subdivides the whole property, large comfortable dwellings, houses, barns, and other buildings, and every other requisite for the economical and convenient working of the station.

The Auctioneer can confidently recommend investors to invest in this most valuable property, as it is rare to meet with such for sale in the colonies.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN MURRAY

Or to the auctioneer, Dunedin.
CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.
SALE OF VALUABLE STATIONS, LAND, AND STOCK.

THE executors under the will of the late R. G. Kermode, Esq., in conjunction with George Moore, Esq., hereby notify that the undermentioned real valuable properties will be offered to public competition, without reserve, at the auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1873.

These stations are known to be the very choicest in all New Zealand; they are all well stocked by personal attention, and substantially fenced with galvanised cable-wire fences, of seven wires, with iron standards. They will be sold in

Lot 1.—Glenmark, comprising the homestead, with 36,781 acres of freehold, and 11,600 acres of leasehold land.

The homestead is about 42 miles north of Christchurch. The improvements consist of spacious dwelling-house, &c., walled to house 4000 sheep on gratings, with room for 1000 sheep; very roomy conveniences on a similar scale; ample fire, large stock pens, &c.; a large, spacious barn, perfect boiling-down plant for boiling down 1000 sheep a day; currier's and blacksmith's shops, &c.; a large, commodious, well-fitted stable, &c.; putting in two standards for fencing and for other purposes, and extensive shepherds, &c. Three hundred acres of the property are under cultivation. The property is divided into six paddocks about the homestead and into three runs.

Lot 2.—The Dean Peak Station, consisting of 4000 acres of freehold and 7500 acres of leasehold land, is completely enclosed by wire fencing and the Waipara

Lot 3.—The station of the Walkart Station, consisting of 3000 acres of freehold land, with sheepdip, and galvanized iron cottages.

Lot 4.—The area of freehold land, part of the Walkart Station, subdivided into farms of from 200 to 500 acres each. There are three never failing streams through this land. In a short time the water from the Glenelg River will be conveyed to within six miles of it. These farms are well watered, the attention of agriculturists, the whole being fertile soil, which is well adapted for grazing.

Lot 5.—The Humeral Black Hill Station, consisting of a small freehold and 94,670 acres of leasehold land.

Lot 6.—The Doctor's Black Hill Station, consisting of 84 acres of freehold and 32,800 acres of leasehold land, with Mount Mason, consisting of 200 acres, and a sheepdip.

Lots 6 and 7.—Two sections of freehold at Welka Pass.

consisting of 70 acres each.

Lot 100—100 acres of freeshed at Walling Lake Creek, with a good cottage, stable, and yard; very valuable as a cooling station.

Lot 9—Forty acres of freeshed at Little River; valuable.

Lot 100—The Ashburn Station, the homestead of the family is about 44 miles south of Christchurch.

The homestead is of 7000 acres of freeshed, and 60,000 acres of leasland land, with a large number of cattle and wool-shed—to house 2000 sheep, on grainers, and adapted for 40 sheenors; good dip, stable, barn, and other buildings, and a large number of other improvements, and is surrounded by cable-wire fences, of seven wires, with iron standards.

Lot 9—Right to select 25 acres of land, two of cows, and 23 of sheep.

All the live stock, consisting of about 140,000—100,000 merino sheep and lambs, 60 cattle, and 40 horses, and is taken at a valuation by the purchasers of the lots on which they are to be sold.

The issues of the Government land expire in January, 1903.

Full particulars and conditions of sale will shortly be published.

Apply may be made of J. Archer, Esq., Perth, George Longford, Tasmania; of W. Collins Esq., Melbourne Club, Melbourne; of George Moore, Esq., Glenmark, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand; and of Messrs. Blomfield, 434, George-street, Sydney.

Sale by Auction, THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 11.
At the Bank Auction Room, 336, George-street.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, additions and second-hand furniture, crockery, glassware, and bedding, and a large quantity of new crockery, fancy goods, and sundries too numerous to detail.

N.B.—Goods for these sales viewed at all business hours.

